

him. The heart of the knight's betrothed beat high with indignation. Had she beheld her lover fairly vanquished in open fight she would have felt respect and admiration for him in his defeat; but to see him as a coward's part, retreating thus precipitately and dishonored without daring to hazard a single blow, she could not endure the shame, the ignominy of such a spectacle! Oh! rather, much rather, would she have gazed upon his bleeding corpse borne from the field, secure in a warrior's death, from the reproach which now must cling to his name forever. Jacqueline's heroism and her affection alike failed her in this trial. Had Waldenheim acquired himself like a soldier, or even like a man, the convent or the grave would have afforded her an asylum from the hand of Montmorency; but while she brooded over his fall from honor her resolution was shaken;—she could not wound, or perchance, break a dozing parent's heart for the sake of one so worthless, so utterly undeserving love which should only be lavished on the brave; and, though she would have gladly buried herself and her sorrows in a monastery, duty forbade the indulgence of her wishes, and, with a dejected air, streaming eyes and listless steps, she returned to her home; listened with mute indifference to the addresses of Count Bertrand and allowed her father to promise that she would meet him at the altar at the expiration of six days, without offering a dissentient word.

Nothing was heard of the Burgundians, and if a faint spark of hope was ever rekindled in Jacqueline's breast, it was now entirely quenched.—Vainly did returning love suggest an excuse for Waldenheim's conduct, as endeavor to paint the means by which he might retrieve a reputation now sunk below scorn; he had refused to meet Count Bertrand singly in the field, and even if at the head of a reinforcement he should, at some future period, triumph over the arms of France, such a victory could not efface the indelible stain of cowardice, the disgrace branded upon him in that fatal retreat before the paltry force brought out by Montmorency to oppose him, Jacqueline prepared for her approaching marriage—for the sacrifice of every chance of happiness—with a feeling of melancholy satisfaction. She knew that she was condemned to be the slave of a tyrannical and contemptuous husband; to misery which, under any other circumstances, would have been too bitter for endurance; but now, perfectly reckless of the destiny that awaited her, she experienced some consolation in the thought that the morbid feelings and blighted affections of a joyless heart would not destroy the happiness of one who, in seeking her reluctant hand only strove to enrich himself.—Could jewels and splendid apparel have reconciled Jacqueline to her fate she must have been perfectly content. The taste and magnificence of Count Bertrand were lavishly displayed in the bridal paraphernalia, and every citizen of St. Omer was employed under his immediate inspection in executing some new and brilliant device. The hour of midnight was appointed for the celebration of the nuptials, and the spirits of the bride sank as the time approached; a thousand tender recollections crowded upon her mind, and subdued the stern determination which had hitherto supported her. As noon advanced she stole away from her garden, cast an anxious glance towards the Burgundian camp. But nothing, save the long grass and the boughs of the naked trees, was stirring in that quarter; the rampart on which she stood was deserted; a postern gate left negligently open, and the guard dispersed about the town, surveying the preparations for the evening festivities. Jacqueline felt strongly tempted to seize the favorable moment for escape, and to fly from a union which, despite all her efforts, she regarded with horror. Where, however, could she go, and for whom should she forfeit the treasure of an unstained name? Alas! Waldenheim was unworthy the sacrifice; he had abandoned her, or, if still lingering in the vicinity of St. Omer, was too indifferent even to reconnoitre the place, and to take advantage of the carelessness of the garrison to communicate with one so ready to listen to his justification, and to discredit the evidence of her senses against the warm and eloquent pleadings of the man she loved. Successfully combating her weakness, the afflicted Jacqueline quitted the dangerous spot and sought for protection from her own rebellious heart under the paternal roof. Evening came, and with it the bride-maids and the women; the rich and massy chain, the satin robe lined with costly furs, the brocade of goldsmith's work, and the sparkling circlet inlaid with pearls and precious stones, vainly courted admiration from their unhappy wearer's averted and tearful eyes; but, rallying her failing energies, she prepared to accompany the procession to the church, and, nerving her trembling limbs, advanced towards the altar with an unflinching step; but there Jacqueline's courage and fortitude melted away; she feared that she had been too precipitate in breaking those vows so solemnly pledged to Waldenheim, and she would have given worlds to have recalled the promise she had made to her father. The nave of the cathedral was brilliantly illuminated, but the vast edifice presented many distant aisles and extensive recesses involved in deep gloom, and, as her eyes wandered restlessly around, she almost fancied she could perceive the frowning countenance of the man she had forsaken in each dark and empty space. 'Twas only the vision of a distempered imagination. The light danced upon waving plumes, glittering tunics, and faces beaming with joy. Pleasure seemed to rule the hour, and Jacqueline alone, pale, sad and motionless, offered a contrast to the gay throng who crowded around the steps of the altar. The ceremony was about to commence, the officiating priest, bent forward his knees, and the bridegroom, anticipating the moment in which he should place the ring on the finger of the bride, had stretched out his hand to clasp that of his trembling companion, when a whisper ran through the outer circle; a short pause ensued, but the alarm, if such it were, subsided; all was profoundly quiet and the solemnity commenced. In another instant a shout, a din of arms, groans, shrieks and cries of terror, were distinctly heard; but ere the bridal party could look around them, all other sounds were stifled in one wild acclamation. The doors of the church were burst open, and the whole of the interior filled with Burgundian soldiers; numbers of the wedding guests were stretched bleeding on the ground; de Montmorency, torn from Jacqueline's side, would have fallen a sacrifice to the fury of four assailants, but for the opportune appearance of Waldenheim, who, springing from a monument over the heads of his land-lords, interposed his authority and stayed the work of devastation.

'Now, Count Bertrand,' he cried, 'now shall my trusty sword vindicate the honor which you have dared to sully; we meet on equal terms, and throwing off his helmet, his coat of mail, and all other defensive armor, (the bridegroom being arrayed in a vest and surcoat of velvet) the two knights drew their gleaming falchions and encountered each other with deadly animosity—fire flew from their clashing weapons and every stroke seemed the herald of death. Jacqueline, speech-

less and clinging to her father's arm, gazed with intense anxiety on the sanguinary conflict. Both fought with unflinching and desperate energy; at length the arm of the Burgundian appeared to relax, but in the next moment he charged again with redoubled fierceness, and Montmorency, disarmed and beaten to the ground, received the boon of life from his generous antagonist. The terror-stricken bride saw not the termination of the combat; her senses fled ere Waldenheim gained the vantage ground which he had so nearly lost, and she was only restored to animation by the passionate exclamations of her lover and the assurance that Bertrand still lived.

The strenuous exertions of Waldenheim preserved the town from pillage. On the following morning, after a solemn mass, he offered the blue banner at the altar of the cathedral, and received the hand of Jacqueline, who was now convinced that with his slender force it was only by lulling the garrison into security that he could have hoped to win the strong towers of St. Omer.

THE HERALD.

THURSDAY MORNING,
AUGUST 24.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

HON. JOHN MATTOCKS.

For Lieut. Governor,

HORACE EATON.

For Treasurer,

JOHN SPAULDING.

For Representative to Congress from First District,

HON. SOLOMON FOOT.

For Senators for Rutland County,

**HON. E. N. BRIGGS,
ALANSON ALLEN, Esq.
ELISHA ALLEN, Esq.**

Democratic (Locofoco) Nominations

For Governor,

Daniel Kellogg.

For Lieut. Governor,

Wylls Lyman.

For Treasurer,

Daniel Baldwin.

For Senators for Rutland County,

**JOHN BUCKMASTER,
SMITH SHERMAN,
EDWARD JACKSON.**

For Representative to Congress,

Caleb B. Harrington.

Let the Whigs of Rutland County Remember! that in One Week from next Tuesday, the voice of Vermont, is to be proclaimed from the Ballot Box, upon questions, to her, of vital importance.

Shall these principles, the principles of the whole party be sacrificed, and the Locos allowed to succeed, through the neglect of the Whigs themselves? We know that we can gloriously triumph, if every man but does his duty. Arouse then every one and prepare for the contest! From North Carolina and from Tennessee! we have heard the shout of their victories—Let our mountains in answer, echo back our own. Let the voice of gallant little Vermont go forth once more to cheer the hearts of our brother whigs in other States, and let it be understood that her freemen still cling to their long cherished principles, and are determined to maintain them against the 'Free trade' dogmas of so many slaveocrats and the wiles, the arts and the abuse of their natural allies, the Locofocos of the North.

Let the Whig Abolitionists! examine still further the relative claims the different parties have upon them before they leave the ranks of the Whig Party to join those of a faction, bound to the locofocos by all the ties that can bind harmoniously souls together. Let them think long and ponder well before they, at the dictation of a few madmen, abandon the only party that can by any possibility hope to carry out the principles of abolition. A party whose every important principle is an anti-slavery principle and which has none in opposition to it—to join in a wild crusade, under the banner of a few disappointed demagogues and fanatics, and the only effect of which can be, to weaken the whig party and strengthen that of the locos. The locos understand this matter perfectly, and hence their peculiar friendship for this 'third party' and its leaders.—They very well know that by this separate organization they divide the whigs—yes, and the abolitionists too, while they reap the benefit of it. Let us then in view of the union of purpose, by which we are governed, resolve upon that union of action;—which the honor and interest of Vermont! calls for, and we will in Her name achieve a victory, worthy of her freemen.

Again then, we ask, are you organized? are you ready?—Remember that in view of the combined efforts of the Locofocos and the Third party abolitionists, your interests are in danger. On then to the rescue!

"THIRD PARTY" ABOLITIONISM.

With that meek and lowly spirit which ever characterizes true philanthropy and gives peculiar beauty to the christian character—proceeds (as follows) the amiable and gentle 'Philo' in his strictures upon the few remarks we ventured to make upon the 'Liberty tract for July' and the course pursued by the leaders of his immaculate party.

"That abolitionism which sleeps," &c. Yes, 'abolitionism' has 'slept' until the blood of murdered millions cries to God from the ground; and it might have 'slept' the sleep of death that knows no resurrection, had all been as cold-hearted, as true-serving, as dough-faced, as the pro-slavery editor of the Rutland Herald. Indeed, for anything in the article to which I allude to the contrary, I should judge that nothing but legal enactments were wanting to render the Herald man as chivalrous a slave driver as ever lacerated a defenceless woman's back, or made merchandise of the image of God! What a pity that anything should intervene to keep a man of such peculiar qualifications from shining in his appropriate sphere!"

That we made one true assertion in this article which appears to have so seriously disturbed the equanimity of this Goliath of the party, we think in view of the above, no one will doubt—viz. That no condemnation is too strong as applied to such as happen to differ with them in their peculiar sentiments—no obloquy, no reproach too severe to be heaped upon such as dare to question the sincerity of the arrogant leaders of the faction. If we remember rightly, we in that article, made no allusion to the principles of abolition—much less did we say any thing to justify 'Philo' in making the above ill-natured remarks as applied to us, or leading him to any conclusion whatever as to our feelings or sympathies upon the question.

It is true that we ventured to allude to the singular and death-like sleep, which following each election—so mysteriously and suddenly steals away the senses and steepens in forgetfulness the zeal and ardor of these valiant Wilberforces and that their tender consciences can only be aroused by the re-appearance of the party 'drill masters' announcing the approach of another political contest. Now if 'Philo' prefers that philanthropy which goes off like a bottle of 'ginger pop,' that froths and foams for an instant and forthwith becomes as cold and torpid as a woodchuck in winter, to that which never sleeps nor yet grows cool, it is certainly his privilege; and we have no reason to find fault with his preference; and we only claim the privilege of saying that we do not. In regard to this gentleman's opinion of our peculiar qualifications for the capacity of a 'slave driver' or being possessed of such feelings as would enable us to shine in that capacity, going about 'lacerating defenceless women's backs' &c., we have but little to say. It is certain that in the ranks of the 'liberty party' of Vermont we could not shine, although we profess ourselves fully and unequivocally abolitionists and ardently interested in the success of the cause, and to this feeling more than any other, may 'Philo' attribute our hostility to a set of political mountebanks who would sacrifice the true interests of the 'cause,' at the shrine of their own unhallowed ambition! But let the gentleman speak further:

"But the grand difficulty with this 'abolitionism' is, that it 'condemns the course of such men as Adams, Slade, Seward, Everett and Mattocks, who have done all that has been done for the cause of emancipation.' We plead guilty to this charge.—Their course is condemned because they have for years occupied the very positions in which the monster Slavery might have been bearded in his very den, and yet, 'abolitionism' has slept the sleep of death! Three of these Herald abolitionists were members of the last Congress from this State when the unanimous resolves of her legislature were trampled under foot by the myriads of slavery—and yet they were as whist as dumb dogs! 'Done all that has been done,' boasts the Herald; and still how often does the same paper and its pro-slavery contemporaries sneeringly inquire—'What has been effected for the abolition of slavery?' Nothing, I acknowledge, has been done directly for the abolition of this monstrous evil, comparatively speaking, and nothing will be until those very men named by the Herald, and others like situated, come to learn and practice independently the first principles of human rights, or until their constituency become so much changed that it will be safe to carry out those principles, provided they have already taken root."

Can any thing appear more ridiculous than the assertion, that while the men named above have 'occupied the very positions in which the monster slavery, could have been bearded in its den,' they have not done their duty, but have suffered their principles to sleep as we charged upon the pretended abolitionists of the 'third party.' It appears to us that such an assertion comes with an ill grace from one who professes so deep a sympathy for the rights of the slave and so much regard for the freedom of northern sentiment upon the subject. Is John Quincy Adams, whose thunderings have shook the whole South upon this subject, whose voice has blanched the cheeks and caused the hearts of southern slaveocrats to quail within them, to be denounced as a 'dumb dog,' or as one who has failed to act in accordance with the 'first principles of human rights?' Has Wm. H. Seward suffered his abolitionism to 'sleep as in death from one election to another.' Was it asleep while he occupied a 'position in which the monster might have been bearded in its den?' Look at the records of the New York Legislature. Look at his correspondence with the Governor of Virginia, and look too, at the action of Virginians in consequence of the course pursued by him, and answer for yourself. Again then we repeat that all that has been done in this glorious cause, has been done by just such men, aided by those who like Slade, Mattocks, Everett, Giddings and a host of others who have so ably and fearlessly sustained them. And yet, these are the men whom the puling Wilberforces of Vermont! denounce as 'dumb dogs' and who have not yet 'learned the first principles of human rights.' Out then say we, upon the hypocritical canting of these itinerant abolitionists, who carry their philanthropy, as pedlars do their merchandise, in packs! to be unstrapped and displayed only when their own interests dictate, and who erect and exhibit their 'cross bones and bloody head' upon all occasions for their own especial benefit, as another class of itinerants 'flare up' before each house, with 'Home sweet home,' make the monkey dance and show the white mice—for pay.

We do not, as 'Philo' asserts, sneeringly ask 'what has been effected for the abolition of slavery?' neither do we agree with him in the assertion that 'nothing has comparatively been done in the matter.' On the contrary we think that much already has been done and we firmly believe that the time is not far distant, when the voice of every right minded man and true friend to the country will be raised against the institution of slavery, which is a curse to our country, a stain upon our glory, and a canker-worm to our prosperity, and that the infamous system will be effectually crushed, in spite of the illiberal and as we conceive unwise action of the mis-called 'Liberty Party.' We believe there is nothing in the doctrine of abolitionism uncongenial to whig principles, that the whig party can with the utmost propriety adopt and carry out these principles and that upon their promises by resolutions and otherwise to do so, and by their acts, we believe all may safely rely.

We shall endeavor to make answer to the remaining charges of 'Philo' next week.

If the Locofocos are attempting to tighten the bonds of friendship, already existing between themselves and the 'third party' abolitionists, by making a great show of their efforts in behalf of Judge Williams, last fall, to the Legislature. Perhaps they may make something out of this, tho' it is possible that they were in that action, governed by other motives than those of pure love and regard for abolitionism.

ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

It is rendered certain by the returns from this State that four whigs and four locofoco members of Congress have been elected. The result in the remaining district is as yet unknown. But the locos had so distrusted the State that they felt sure of six out of the nine members. In view of this, and the fact that a material gain has been shown for the whigs on the popular vote, rendering certain the vote of the State for the whig nominee for President, we feel satisfied.

INDIANA.

No returns as yet are received from this State by which we can announce actual results. The Locos claim every thing and indications they say warrant them in their claims. They feel sure of 7 of the 10 members. (In '39 they carried 6 out of 7 and were beaten the next year 12000.) The complexion of the legislature not yet decided.

ILLINOIS.

We have no returns from this State by which to judge of the general result. We expect but little in the result of this election, and shall therefore wait patiently for the full returns. The locos distrusted this State as badly for us as possible, and intended to carry every thing.

TENNESSEE.

This was decidedly the most interesting and important election of the year, as upon its result depended the majority of the United States Senate.—Each party confidently hoped for success—all efforts were used and the result, a perfect triumph to the cause of law and order. This State which has been deprived of her representation in the Senate of the United States for the past two years through the machinations of the locos will now send two staunch whigs. Jones' probable majority 4000. Both branches of the Legislature, whig.

The following from Alabama and Kentucky we take from the N. Y. Tribune.

ALABAMA. Tuscaloosa County has given about 100 majority for Col. E. Young, whig, for Congress; elected Gen. Dennis Dent whig, Senator by 40 or 50; and chosen two Whigs, and two Locos to the Legislature.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that Hon. James Dellet, whig, is elected to Congress from the Mobile District; while Hon. Dixon H. Lewis (Calhoun) is chosen from the Autauga and Col. James E. Belser (Loco) from the Montgomery District.—We have two chances for another whig—two being about our proportion from Alabama.

KENTUCKY. We had no Louisville papers yesterday, and of course very few returns. The name of the Locofoco who has run in between Hon. Bryan Y. Owsley and another whig candidate in the 4th District is G. A. Caldwell. The locos are thus pretty certain of five members out of ten, and may have six, though they have but one District in the State. This comes of Whig feuds, and the careless-ness of overwhelming strength. We shall do all the better whenever a full Whig vote is essential. The Legislature is probably pretty strongly Whig, as the Loco-Foco State paper give a table of thirty-six members elect, but says nothing of their politics.

CLAY AGAINST A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

"While the Coons are swinging their hats for a high protective tariff, with the view of affecting the election in this State, it would be well for those who are sought to be gulled and cheated to recur to the sentiments of their great leader and avowed Presidential candidate, HENRY CLAY, and see if they are likely to attain their ends by his elevation, or, rather to see if the whig papers and leaders here are not attempting to deceive and beguile them."

The above quotation is taken from the Vermont Patriot, one of the leading loco loco papers—and which is used as a caption to an often quoted extract from Mr. Clay's speech in the U. S. Senate, March 1, 1842—and by which they expect to convince the Northern Tariff men of Mr. Clay's hostility to that measure. What the Locos would gain even if they succeeded—we do not see, as assuredly no man of northern principles—even if convinced of Mr. Clay's treachery—would confide to any extent his interests to the keeping of 'Free trade' Locofocos. The following is the extract quoted, and although unfairly, what evidence does it afford to his abandoning the principles of protection.

Extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Clay in the U. S. Senate, March 1st, 1842.

"Let me not be misunderstood, and let me entreat that I may not be misrepresented. I am not advocating the revival of a high protective tariff I am for abiding by the principles of the Compromise Act; I am for doing what no southern man of a fair and candid mind has ever yet denied—giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the Government, and at the same time give an incidental protection to our home industry. If there be here a single gentleman who will deny the fairness and propriety of this, I shall be glad to see and hear who he is."

He says, "I am for abiding by the principles of the Compromise act." This we all understand.—But the question then arises, what are the true 'principles' of that act? Fortunately for himself, (as well as us) in view of such misrepresentations as we now witness, he in the same speech gave his construction of them in the following terms:

"But it is necessary now to consider what the principles of the Compromise act really are.

I. The first principle is, that there should be a fixed rate of ad valorem duty, and discriminations below it.

II. That the excess of duty beyond twenty per cent should, by a gradual process, commencing on the 31st of December, 1833, be reduced, so that by the 30th of June, 1843, it should be brought down to 20 per cent.

III. That, after that day, such duties should be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as might be necessary for an economical administration of the government; consequently excluding all resort to internal taxation; or to the proceeds of the public lands. For contemporaneously with the pendency of the compromise act, a bill was then pending for the distribution of those proceeds.

IV. That after the 30th June, 1842, all duties should be paid in ready money, to the exclusion of all credits.

V. That after the same day, the assessment of the value of all imports should be made at home and not abroad.

VI. That after the same day a list of articles specified and enumerated in the act, should be admitted free of duty, for the benefit of the manufacturing interest.

These are the principles, and all the principles of the Compromise act. An impression has been taken up, most erroneously, that the rate of duty

was never to exceed twenty per cent. That no such limitation to the act. I admit that at the time of the passage of the act, a hope was entertained that a rate of duty not exceeding twenty per cent would supply an adequate revenue to maintain the economical administration of the government. But we were threatened with that overflow of revenue, with which the treasury was soverely threatened, and the difficulty to find articles which should be liberated from duty and thrown into the market. Hence, wine, silks and other luxuries were rendered free. But the act, and not the act, when fairly interpreted, limits Congress to the iron rule of adhering forever, and under all circumstances, to a fixed and unalterable twenty per cent duty."

Now it is very evident that Mr. Clay does not understand the 'principles of the compromise act' as do the 'Free trade' followers of Mr. Calhoun, Van Buren revenue tariff men, or those who have laid the tariff duty laid on some one article, as for instance—Wool in Vermont, Iron in Pennsylvania, Sugar in Louisiana, &c. These principles attending to his construction do not limit the rate of duty to twenty per cent., nor do they contemplate the same rate of duties on all 'dutiable articles' as free trade politicians contend for.

It is true that the amount of revenue is not to exceed the sum adequate to the support of an economical administration of the government. But we do not know that even within that limit, a sum may be laid that shall amply protect all branches domestic industry.

Mr. Clay says also that he is 'not advocating the revival of a high protective tariff.' In this, too, he speaks the feelings of all northern whigs. We want no high protective tariff, but a moderate one so arranged that while it shall give adequate support to way of revenue, to the government it shall be reasonable and efficient protection to all branches of American industry. But on the other hand the locos are opposed to any protection whatever, though keeping up a constant clamor of high tariff, low tariff, no tariff, British 'free trade' and we know what all. However we feel thankful that Louisiana tricks, will not work well in old Vermont.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.

A meeting was held at Castleton on the 11th August inst., of the County Committee to make necessary arrangements for the Rutland County Musical Convention.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Thomas H. Palmer, President, and F. Parker, Secretary.

On motion of Rev. A. Walker and seconded by Rev. A. G. Pease, of Pittsford, Voted that a Musical Convention be called at Castleton, on Monday and Tuesday, of the 27th and 28th days of September next, commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

On motion, a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the days the Convention should be in session, also to secure a gentleman to address the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed: J. Adams Esq., Hon. John Meacham, Hon. J. M. Howe, Ferrand Parker, Wm. B. Colburn, H. S. Hard, Wm. C. Benton, John Goodwin, T. W. L. Esq.

On motion, S. D. Winslow, Esq., of Pittsford, was appointed to give notice to the different churches in the County to attend on the Convention.

On motion of Rev. A. G. Pease, Voted that the music to be sung should be selected from the Cantata Sacra.

Also the following gentlemen to select the music to be sung: Ezra June Esq., Lewis Warner, Andrew Martin, Levi S. Rust, S. D. Winslow, Wm. C. Benton.

Voted that the doings of this meeting be published in the Vermont Chronicle, Rutland Herald, and Voice of Freedom.

F. PARKER, Secretary.

From the Woodstock Mercury.

STATE SCHOOL FUND.

No. 6.

Should a generation of men succeed to the possession of funds, for the perpetual support of their civil, literary, moral and religious institutions, to such an extent as to leave them, for the purposes, nothing to be desired; in a very brief period, that generation would cease to be civilized, literary moral or religious. These institutions are altogether inert and lifeless, even as they are kept in being by mental energy, to this plethora of funded wealth be added, the excess of bread, and its concomitant abundance of idleness, there will have been accumulated all the materials necessary for the utter extinction of a civilized society. Take away the dread of want, and the excitement to activity is wanting; man becomes a drone in nature's hive. No will labor for the sake of labor. The abundant want will occasion the want of all things, as consequent to a condition of idleness and ease. Where there is no want there can be little security to each other, but in nothing will they differ from the tenants of the mud walled dwellings of the African forest. Man is to an important extent, by necessity makes him. Remove the fear of want and the stimulus of desire and the main-spring of man's activity has run down. He feels no security to accumulate, nor will he toil for what he does not desire. What is true in general is also true in things being equal, will be found in a limited extent, to be so in particulars. Should the facilities of education ever become so abundant as to free the public mind from solicitude on the subject, its important interests will therefore be neglected. A proper medium is to be preferred, a point at an equal remove from destitution and abundance. Our present method of supporting schools would seem to be well adapted to reach the great object to be attained. The surplus revenue deposited in the towns of this State, added to the moderate tax required by the law to be raised, with the school houses and other accommodations, already at command, secures the means of acquiring the elements of a common school education, if not to its most desirable extent, yet beyond the means enjoyed by our ancestors, to a point not exceeded in any of the states. And yet these ancestors in their destitution supplied the means of their own education and laid the foundations of the institutions of the country. The means of the means of education and improvement are not therefore to be urged as a reason why the present and succeeding generations may not excel and excel their fathers. In point of means we are greatly in advance of them, while in regard to the estimation of the great objects to be secured by these means, we fall behind them. The possession of wealth and the enjoyment of ease and luxury and the refinements of society, seems to us to be the great energies of the mind, which our ancestors employed in laying the foundations of a society. The occasion seldom occurs to develop the manly and heroic qualities, which were common